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# Richmond Times-Dispatch

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66th YEAR VOLUME 66 NUMBER 48 RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1916. —TWELVE PAGES WEATHER —FAIR PRICE, 2 CENTS

## FOURTEEN INJURED WHEN STEEL CARS ARE OVERTURNED

Seaboard Florida Special  
Wrecked at Kingsland  
Creek, in Chesterfield.

WOUNDED ARE BROUGHT  
TO RICHMOND HOSPITALS

Officials Surprised to Find That  
There Was No Loss  
of Life.

JUDGE RHEA MAKES INQUIRY

Wreck Is Attributed to Dropping of  
Arch Bar of Engine's  
Tender.

All-steel Pullman cars, a straight piece of track at the scene and a merciful Providence are the accredited reasons that prevented several deaths and scores of serious injuries at 10:20 o'clock yesterday morning when north-bound Seaboard Air Line train, the Florida Limited, No. 19, was wrecked at Kingsland Creek, Chesterfield County, Kingsland Creek is within half a mile of Bellwood Farm and about eight miles from Richmond.

As it happened, fourteen persons are known to have been injured and were treated either in local hospitals to which they were rushed on a special train, or at the scene. Several others who were rushed to the wreck were able to go on their way. One woman, in addition to those brought to Richmond on the special, was brought here in a private automobile while still unconscious, but her name had not been ascertained last night by the railway officials.

### THE OFFICIAL LIST OF THOSE INJURED

Those injured were:

Dr. Theron Langford, of Ann Arbor, Mich. Dr. Langford is perhaps the most seriously injured of any of the victims, having sustained a broken bone in the cheek, an injury to his back, severe lacerations to his face and severe bruises in many portions of his body.

Mrs. Catherine Langford, his wife, deep cuts in the calves of her legs, a number of bruises and severe shock.

Malcolm Langford, their nine-year-old son, slightly cut and bruised.

David E. Drake, 226 Sixth Avenue, Newark, N. J., broken wrist, a severe cut in his head and a number of bruises.

Harvey L. Planton, baggage-master, 1211 Oakwood Avenue, Richmond, cut about the head and sustained several bruises.

Mrs. W. L. Collins, Cleveland, O., right arm wrenched and suffering severe shock.

W. A. Martin, Houston, Tex., injured to the back and deep cuts in the head. It was said at Grace Hospital last night that an X-ray photograph had shown him to have a broken breast bone.

J. E. Naylor, 367 Third Street, Northwest, Washington, injured about the left shoulder, but was not taken to a hospital, having been treated at the scene.

Benjamin Chase, 175 New Jersey Avenue, Northwest, Washington, sustained a badly mangled finger. He was treated at the wreck.

Hubert Lander, a colored porter, of New York, was badly cut about the head and suffered a broken finger.

Mrs. Dracosta, whose address was not ascertained, was injured also, and it is thought that she was the woman taken from the scene and brought to Richmond in a private automobile. The extent of her injuries are not known.

G. C. Hannigan, of New York, was injured also, but the extent of his injuries was not ascertained. He is thought to be the man taken to John-son-Willis Hospital, and the man whose name officials there refused, at his request, to divulge.

George Howard, of Washington, was slightly injured, being cut and bruised. Mrs. George Howard, of Washington, was also injured slightly, suffering from a few cuts and contusions, but principally from shock.

### WRECK IS ATTRIBUTED TO DROPPING OF ARCH BAR

The wreck probably resulted from an "arch bar" on the rear right-hand truck of the engine tender becoming unfastened and catching the ties with its end, in the opinion of railway officials and of Judge W. F. Rhea, of the State Corporation Commission.

The bar dropped to the tracks just before the train passed Noss's Crossing, a private road crossing a short distance from the gravel siding switch. Its end tore into the ties and cut deep gashes. As the engine passed over the gravel siding switch, the end of the "arch bar" caught between the rails, and, in splitting the switch, was bent considerably at each end. One end of the bar remained attached to its support on the tender axle, while the train was advancing some fifty feet, and continued to catch the ties, this time directly between the rails. It finally was loosened and was hurled from beneath the train and down the embankment some forty feet.

Its work had been done. At the split switch, either the rear trucks of the tender or the first trucks of the baggage car had been derailed, and were being hurled over the ties with great force. Deep gashes were cut in the ties, and the violence of the strain loosened the rails.

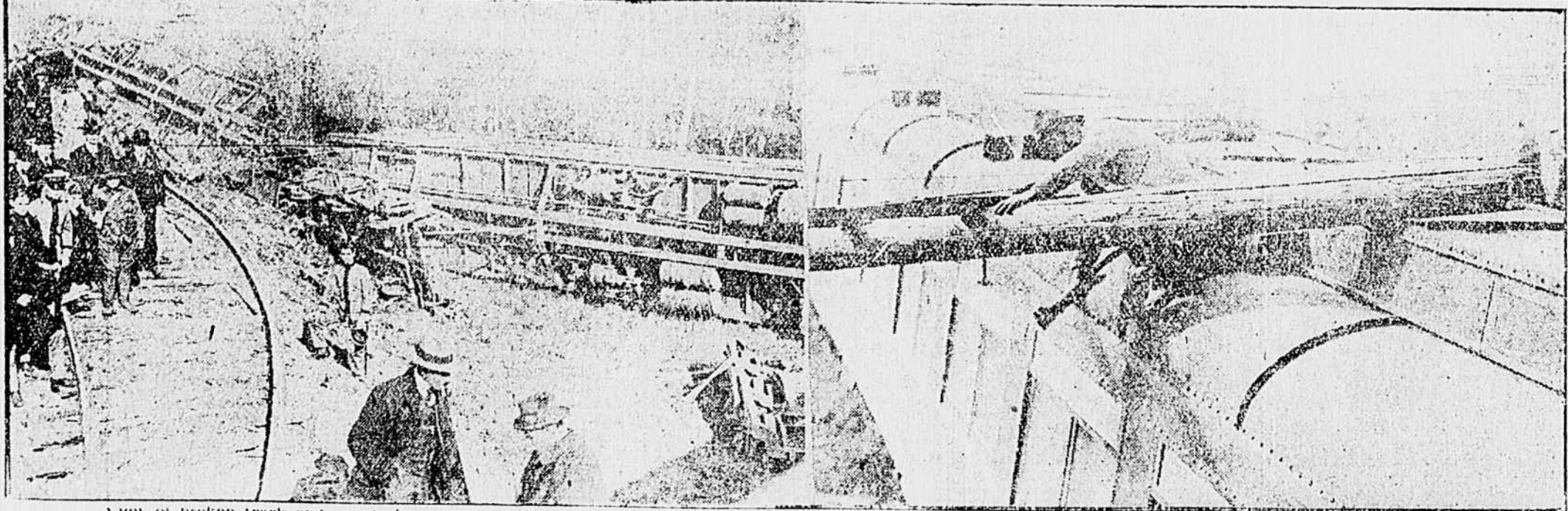
### ENGINE BREAKS FROM TRAIN AS IT OVERTURNS

Kingsland Creek bridge is about 200 yards from the gravel siding switch, and the derailed trucks covered this distance on the ties. At the end of

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TRAVEL BY BOAT TO BALTIMORE.  
Fares: \$1.50, first class; \$2.00, second class.  
York River Line, Office 507 East Main St.

## Seaboard Air Line Florida Special Is Wrecked at Bellwood, Injuring Fourteen



View of broken track and wrecked cars. Telegraph pole broken short off lying a mass derailed coach.

## ELEVENTH STREET SITE IS CHOSEN

Secretary McAdoo Agrees to Approve Plan for Enlargement of Present Post-Office.

### CHAMBER WINS ITS FIGHT

Opponents Fail in Effort to Divert Appropriation Made for Blair Property.

Reports emanating from reliable sources last night assert that Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has decided to recommend to the Post-Office Department the purchase of the Eleventh Street property as the site for an addition to the present Richmond post-office, and that in accordance with this recommendation, negotiations are already in progress which will result in the next few days in the formal transfer of this property to the government.

Only official confirmation is lacking to make the foregoing statement absolute. The information is assumed to be correct by individuals who have in the past week or two been in immediate touch with the conference between Richmond and Washington. An official announcement is expected shortly.

From the same sources it is learned that Secretary McAdoo and Senator Martin, of Virginia, held a consultation with former President Reed, of the Chamber of Commerce, a few days ago, in which the post-office matter was brought to a sharp issue. Senator Martin at this meeting expressed his conviction that the Eleventh Street site was the logical one, and Secretary McAdoo, it is understood, made it clear that he would recommend the purchase of this property if the city would agree to cede to the government a fifteen-foot strip in Eleventh Street to make possible the construction of a driveway similar to the one now on Tenth Street.

### COUNCILMEN CONSENT TO CEDE DRIVEWAY

Upon Mr. Reed's return to the city, a committee, composed of President John Kerr Branch, of the Merchants' National Bank; President W. H. Adams, of the Board of Aldermen; and President Coleman Warshaw and Business Manager Danby, of the Chamber of Commerce, toured the city in an automobile, and in the space of a single day secured the agreement of every member of the City Council to a measure ceding to the government the required portion of Eleventh Street in the event the downtown site is selected by the Post-Office Department.

Opponents of this site, upon hearing of the movement, undertook a canvass of the Council membership to counteract the weight of the promises secured by the Chamber of Commerce committee. Six members of the Council, it is stated, sent telegrams to Washington qualifying their agreement with the chamber's committee. The others either declined to retire from their position or could not be reached.

The significant feature of the executive proceedings that marked the beginning of this week is that the Council's promise to cede the strip in Eleventh Street was sought apparently with the definite understanding that this alone was needed to complete the conditions under which Secretary McAdoo would consent to recommend the purchase of the downtown site.

### McADOO PREPARING DETAILED STATEMENT

Secretary McAdoo, it is stated, is now engaged in preparing a detailed statement of the Richmond post-office case, together with his reasons for making the recommendation that is expected. As soon as this is filed with the authorities of the Post-Office Department the way will be clear for the application of the appropriation of \$450,000 made by Congress for this purpose, to the purchase of the Eleventh Street property, and papers recording the transfer are expected to be filed in a few days.

The present post-office was constructed with the view of ultimate extension to Eleventh Street. The addition that is contemplated would add an eastern wing to the present building, producing a well-balanced architectural unit. Senator Martin is reported as being in favor of an emergency appropriation to make possible the early construction of the addition. As chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, his support for such a measure

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Assisting injured passengers from overturned car.

## HOLD LIVELY DEBATE OVER PROHIBITION BILL

Senators Addison and Strode Lead Fight Against Commissioners' Ship Feature.

### POLITICAL MACHINE FEARED

Charges Are Made That Anti-Saloon League Packs Committees in Senate—Final Vote on Measure Is Expected To-Day.

"Inseparably linked, as it will be, with one of the most powerful political organizations in the Commonwealth, a State commissioner of prohibition would be a power the like of which we have never seen before. This chosen appointee of the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia, re-enforced with the authority proposed in a companion measure to this bill, will be clothed with a power never vested in the Governor of this State."

In these words Senator Aubrey E. Strode, of Amherst, in the course of a speech yesterday which was declared by old members to have been one of the ablest arguments delivered in the State Senate for years, attacked the proposal of the Anti-Saloon League to create, through the Mapp bill, an independent arm of the State government, charged with the sole duty of bringing about a rigid enforcement of the prohibition law.

Senator Strode spoke for nearly an hour before a crowd that filled to overflowing the floor of the Senate and the gallery. In unsparring language, tinted at times with direct charges of insidious political activity on the part of the league during the present session of the Legislature, he lent all the power of his eloquence and logic to attack on the innovation proposed in the creation of a new office supplementary to the State's police power in enforcing the criminal laws of the Commonwealth.

### CROWD DOES NOT SYMPATHIZE WITH STRODE

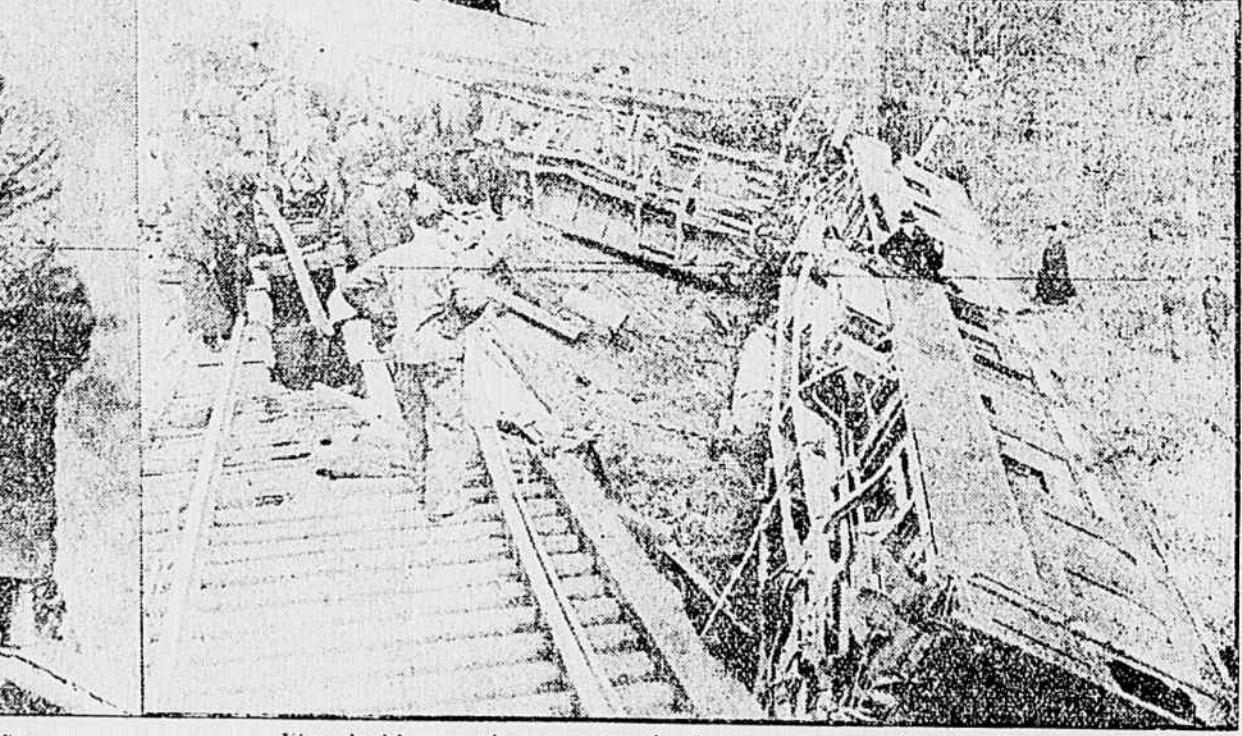
Frankly unsympathetic, the crowd in the gallery received the speech in silence. Seated on the floor of the Senate, busily jotting down notes on the remarks directed at the organization of which he is the recognized head, Rev. James Cannon, Jr., listened with unchanging countenance. Near him sat Rev. J. Sidney Peters, held agent of the Anti-Saloon League, and Rev. Howard M. Hoge, active leader of the prohibition forces.

Following Senator Strode, and speaking as a member of the Committee on Moral and Social Welfare, to which the prohibition bill, a creation of the leaders and attorneys of the Anti-Saloon League, was referred for consideration, Senator Conrad, of Rockingham, ably deflected the section of the measure under fire. In the midst of his argument the usual hour of adjournment arrived, and the chair was vacated until 3 o'clock, when discussion was resumed for another two-hour period.

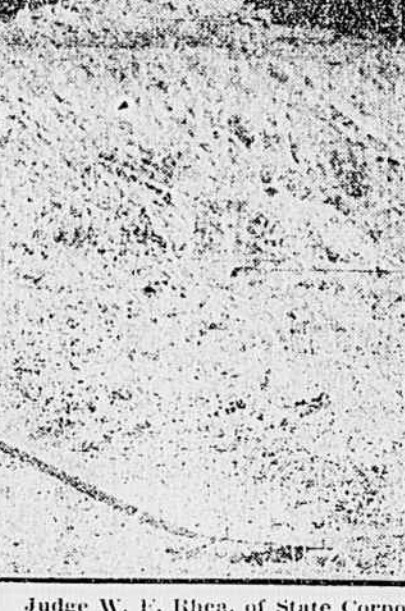
### SENATE EXPECTED TO REACH VOTE TO-DAY

With a generous amount of argument behind it, the Senate will probably record its vote early in the session to-day. Determination must be between the section written into the measure

(Continued on Fifth Page.)



View looking north across trestle showing overturned cars at foot of embankment.



Judge W. F. Rhea, of State Corporation Commission, designating arch bar of tender, believed to have caused wreck.

## HOUSE REJECTS BILL TO RENEW DOCTORS' TAX

Browning Measure, Restoring License Law Repealed in 1911, Meets With Defeat.

### MINIMUM CHARGE ON NOTES

Bureau of Markets Bill Fails of Passage, to Evident Surprise of Its Patrons, Who at Once Offer Motion to Reconsider Vote.

By a vote of 57 to 24, the House of Delegates yesterday defeated the Browning bill, which proposed to restore the license tax on physicians that was abolished by the General Assembly of 1914. The defeat of the bill was accomplished at the end of more than an hour of debate, continued from the session of the day before.

Designate James H. Price, of Richmond, summed up the feeling of a majority of the members that the physicians of the State should properly be given special recognition over the members of all other professions, because of the peculiar service they perform for the Commonwealth. The voluntary work done by the doctors, he said, relieves the State Department of Health from the necessity of great enlarging its auxiliary and the employment of local sanitary inspectors.

### REGARDS DOCTORS FROM CHINESE POINT OF VIEW

The bill was opposed also by Delegates Beattie, Clement and Reed. The latter was disposed to regard the medical profession from the Chinese point of view—namely, that their benefits should arise from the continued well-being of their patients rather than their illness. He was in favor, therefore, he said, not without a touch of levity, of rewarding them for their efforts to preserve the public health by the remission of their license taxes, and of paying them nothing when their patients fall sick.

"Let's start by taking the tax off doctors," said Mr. Reed, "and maybe

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

## COMMITTEE REFUSES TO LOWER MERCHANTS' TAX

Reports Series of Revenue Measures After All-Night Session.

### COMPROMISE ON RAILROADS

Franchise Tax Is Increased to One and One-Fourth Per Cent of Gross Revenue—No Decision as to Banks or Manufacturers.

At the end of a session behind closed doors that lasted until long after midnight, the Senate Finance Committee last night reported for passage a group of revenue bills which provide as follows:

Merchants' license, minimum, increased from \$5 to \$10.

Merchants' purchases in excess of \$100,000, tax increased from 10 cents to 20 cents on the \$100.

Franchise tax of railroad corporations, increased from 1-8 per cent of gross receipts from transportation to 1-4 per cent.

Tax on heat, light, water and power companies, increased in accordance with recommendations of State Auditor and Governor, so as to yield approximate additional revenue of \$27,000.

Soda fountains, license tax increased 50 per cent.

Assessments for unreported intangibles not to be made further back than the year 1912.

Liquor licenses going into effect after May 1 to expire on October 1, 1916, and charge to be made only for half the year.

### COMMITTEE SESSION MARKED BY SHARP DEBATES

The committee sat in continuous session from 8 o'clock until 12:10, rising at this hour with the tax program still unfinished. The session was marked by sharp debate on several of the measures pending, the substance of which, however, was not made public.

In so far as the committee reached a decision on any of the pending tax

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

## ASKS FULL ASSURANCES ON SUBMARINE WARFARE

United States Wants German Declaration Regarding Armed Merchant Ships Modified.

### DISPATCH SENT TO BERLIN

Latest Communication Relating to Lusitania Itself Satisfactory, but Will Not Be Accepted Without Definite Declaration of Intentions.

### WASHINGTON, February 17.—The

United States in its submarine controversy with Germany will accept nothing short of a full and complete agreement covering all the points for which it has contended as to assurances that the warfare in the future will be conducted in accordance with the established principles of international law.

Secretary Lansing let it be known today that the State Department considers Germany's declaration of its intention to sink without warning after February 29 all entente armed merchant ships to be inconsistent with the assurances previously given.

The tentative communication designed to end the Lusitania case will not be formally accepted until such assurances are given, although the communication, in so far as it relates to the Lusitania itself, is acceptable.

State Department officials also consider that the Austro-Hungarian memorandum regarding merchant ships is in accord with the assurances given by that government in the negotiations over the sinking of the Italian steamship Ancona. Consequently final settlement of the Ancona case probably will be withheld until Austria gives similar assurances to those now requested from Germany.

### LANSING EXPLAINS VIEWS TO VON BERNSTORFF

The views of the United States were explained in detail to-day by Secretary Lansing to Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, when he was informed, it was indicated at the State Department, that the United States desires the German declaration regarding armed merchant ships to be modified.

The ambassador sent a dispatch to Berlin, informing his government, it was said, that the United States wanted particularly to know whether the assurances previously given in the Lusitania and the Arabic cases still were in force.

To-night it was stated emphatically in Tontine diplomatic circles that Germany would not modify the declaration of her intention to sink armed ships, or to inform the United States the previous assurances were still binding, unless Great Britain should give assurances that a submarine which warms a British armed steamship would not be fired upon.

It was declared at the State Department that at no time had suggestions been made to the German government which could have led it to issue its latest memorandum. This answered statements made by German officials that the American memorandum to the entente allies suggesting a moratorium for the dismantling of merchant ships was the direct cause of Germany issuing her declaration.

## PRESIDENT SENDS DATA ON MEXICO ASKED BY SENATE

Summarizes Events Which Preceded Recognition of Carranza.

EXPECTED TO STIR UP  
FURTHER DISCUSSION

Thinks New Government Affords Reasonably Adequate Protection to Lives and Property.

SOME REPORTS ARE WITHHELD

Not Compatible With Public Interests to Furnish Highly Confidential Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—President Wilson sent to the Senate to-day his response to the Fall resolution requesting him to report on all the facts which led up to recognition by the United States of the Carranza government of Mexico. It was in the form of a letter from Secretary Lansing, summarizing the events which preceded recognition, and transmitting a great volume of data.

The President, through Mr. Lansing, declined to comply with that part of the Fall resolution asking for diplomatic and consular reports on political conditions and events in Mexico. The Senate was informed that it was not compatible with public interests to furnish this correspondence, inasmuch as it was of a highly confidential nature and that it was "submitted by consular officers of the United States, by diplomatic or consular officers of other governments, which have graciously consented that their offices might supply this government with information during the necessary absence of American representatives, and by other persons residing in Mexico."

### REASONABLY ADEQUATE PROTECTION AFFORDED

As to the ability of Carranza to fulfill his promises to protect foreign lives and property, Mr. Lansing said that, under all the circumstances, the de facto government, which at the time of recognition controlled more than 75 per cent of Mexico's territory, was affording "reasonably adequate protection to the lives and property of American citizens."

The data disclosed that seventy-six Americans were killed in Mexico in the years 1913, 1914, 1915, as compared with forty-seven in the three years preceding, and that twenty civilian Americans and sixteen soldiers were killed on American soil in the last three years as a result of Mexican troubles.

When the report was received, Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, moved that it lie on the table and be presented as a public document. He made no comment on its contents. Senator Fall expressed himself as disappointed because the President had not included the confidential correspondence.

### MAY RESULT IN VOTE ON FLETCHER NOMINATION

The response to the resolution is expected to stir up a new discussion of the Mexican situation in the Senate, and to bring a vote quickly on the nomination of Henry Prather Fletcher as ambassador to Mexico. Senator Fall introduced his resolution when the nomination was sent in, Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee held that the Senate should not consent to sending an ambassador to Mexico until it was thoroughly informed as to the character of the government to which he was to be accredited. In view of the report, it is probable that the Foreign Relations Committee will pass on Mr. Fletcher's nomination next Wednesday.

In submitting the list of seventy-six Americans killed in Mexico in 1913, 1914 and 1915, Secretary Lansing called attention to the fact that when the murder of American citizens was reported, the Department of State made representations for the apprehension and punishment of the assassins, and that in some instances the department's representatives made such representations to the appropriate officials on their own initiative.

### LANSING'S LETTER

Secretary Lansing's letter, transmitting the report to the President, dated February 12, 1916, in part, follows: "The government at present existing in Mexico is a de facto government, which has definitely committed itself to the holding of popular elections upon the restoration of peace."

"This de facto government, of which General V. Carranza is the chief executive, was recognized by the government of the United States on October 19, 1915.

"It cannot be said that the de facto government is a constitutional government. Like the majority of revolutionary governments, it is of a military character, but that government has committed itself to the holding of elections, and it is confidently expected that the present government will, within a reasonable time, be merged in or succeeded by a government organized under the Constitution and laws of Mexico.

"After July, 1914, the revolutionary party became divided into factions, thereby delaying the pacification of the country; meanwhile, this government took no action, hoping that these factions would, by reunion, be able to restore order. As this desire had not been accomplished up to June 2, 1915, the President's statement of that date, containing a warning to the leaders of the factions, was telegraphed to the American consular officers in Mexico for circulation.

"Several weeks later, when the factional differences seemed to be no nearer to a settlement, this government sounded the six ranking diplo-

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